

trial balance, the witness said, under the heading, "Administration and General Expenses," but there were no supporting papers to explain it.

Mr. Morse said his field accountants also discovered the existence of other vouchers, including one for \$18,000 paid to Paul D. Cravath, attorney for the Bethlehem corporation, "which were also charged to overhead."

#### WITNESS GIVES THE NUMBER OF THE VOUCHER.

"The voucher," the witness said, "was numbered 'C-44-B General,' the designation referring to the ship-building number. The voucher number was 699. The only description that it contained was as follows: 'Proportion of B-44 expenses (B-44 is the Bethlehem Steel administration and general expense account)—\$100,000.'

"Our accountant looked at B-44 steel company's general expense account for an explanation of this charge, and found entered therein: 'Voucher No. 144,950 C. M. S. 200, 44,323.'

"He then asked an accountant in the office of Mr. H. A. Hancock for this voucher. It was produced from the files and read as follows: 'Expenses—M. J. Brindell during October, 1918. \$269,542.55.'

"A memorandum was attached to this voucher stating that \$100,000 was to be charged to ship construction. 'Mr. Brindell,' who produced the voucher, said that the item of \$100,000 had already been disallowed.

"Nevertheless it was noted by our accountant that it was included in the total account, 'Distribution of General Expenses, Book C, November, 1918.'

"Mr. Morse said the audit, initiated by order of Chairman Payne, later was resumed by order of the present Chairman, Admiral Benson, under a modified contract. This contract, he said, called for the audit by his firm of paper and material, while the overhead audit was to be taken care of by the shipping board's own auditors. The audit is now proceeding, he said.

"The witness declared that immediately after the showing of the voucher, the shipbuilding board was started to prevent his continuing the Bethlehem office audit, although prior to that his relations with the Bethlehem corporation had been very friendly. He was charged with everything a man could be charged with, he said, as to whether his name was Morse or Monowits and to whether he was a citizen. He was called a crook and even a murderer, he said.

"Under cross examination by Congressman Steele, the witness stated that his firm's audit of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's books cost the Government between \$25,000 and \$100,000. At times, he said, he had worked on the audit as many as seventy-five men whose pay was \$100,000 a month, \$25 a week; seniors, \$40; assistants in charge, \$50; principal, \$60.

"Chairman Walsh admonished the witness sharply during Mr. Steele's cross examination because Mr. Morse glanced from time to time at three of his accountants seated nearby.

"Understand, you are testifying. We don't want the testimony of the others," said the chairman. Then he instructed the clerk to subpoena the three, one of whom was George S. Burgess.

#### PLAN TO COMPLETE SPUR TO SUBWAY

Steps Taken for Ashland Place Connection to Accommodate 500,000 in Brooklyn.

A plan to complete the Ashland Place connection of the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, was considered by the committee of the whole of the Board of Estimate to-day and referred to Transit Construction Commissioner Delaney for negotiation with Federal Judge Mayer and Receiver Garrison of the R. R. T. It provides for the construction of a spur by the city which is also to finance the purchase of 200 steel cars at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000. The cars would be turned over to the R. R. T. on a rental basis because of the company's claim that it hasn't the money to do its own purchasing.

It is said the Ashland Place connection would accommodate 500,000 people in central Brooklyn, who are now without transit facilities.

The committee authorized Commissioner Delaney to plan for a passenger way between the Fulton Street Elevated and the Fourth Avenue subway at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street.

#### FOUR BOYS LOST, DROWNED SKATING

Three Who Broke Through the Ice Are Saved by Companions.

(Special to The Evening World.)

OSWEGO, Conn., Jan. 24.—Two boys, aged twelve and fourteen, were drowned in Union Cotton Mill pond, Plainfield, while skating to-day. A third was saved by a human chain.

John Petrovsky, fourteen, and another boy, fifteen years old, were drowned while skating on Moosup River to-day.

Three boys broke through the ice below Canterbury Bridge and were saved by companions.

#### AUTO HITS MAN, SPEEDS OFF.

Search for Tearing Car Which Killed Pedestrian Near Highway.

(Special to The Evening World.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—An unidentified man picked up unconscious near the Lincoln Highway at Berlin late last night died in the Rahway Hospital early this morning. He had apparently been struck by a passing automobile. From the position of the body when found, the man had been picked up after the accident and placed five feet from the side of the road. The police are looking for a Cadillac touring car seen to pass at a high rate of speed.

The man was discovered by George Ruck of Meriden, who carried him to the Rahway Hospital, where he died of a fractured skull. He is believed to have been a woodcutter at a nearby lumber camp.

Spanish Cabinet Resigns.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Cabinet of Premier Dato resigned office today.

## GAVE THOUSANDS TO BRINDELL BUT NOT THROUGH FEAR

Contractor Robertson Tells How He Paid Him \$20,000 in Ride Around Block.

\$50,000 WAS DEMANDED.

Charged to "Cost Plus" on Curand Terminal Building—How Records Misled.

Hugh Robertson of Todd Iron & Robertson, general contractors, who have a \$40,000,000 project under way on the New Jersey side of the North River, continued his testimony to-day in the trial of Robert P. Brindell for extortion. He was a reluctant witness against the defendant.

The first payment to Brindell of \$20,000 on a total fee of \$50,000 for "labor insurance" was made at 42nd Street and Madison Avenue, March 22, last year.

"How was the first payment made?" asked Mr. Lintner.

"I said I thought we had better take a taxicab and ride around the block," said Mr. Robertson. "Brindell said he had a car there and there was no need for a taxicab. We got into his car. I put the money in the seat before he got in. He took the money and put it in his pocket."

Mr. Robertson said he made the second payment of \$10,000 in two parts, May 7 and May 14. The amount was divided, \$6,149 and \$3,851. Mr. Robertson said, so the contracting firm's bookkeeper "couldn't follow the transaction."

A thousand dollars more was paid by him to Brindell Sept. 14, with the understanding that \$10,000 a month would be paid until the \$50,000 obligation had been met. The next payment (and the last) was Oct. 14. The "ride around the block" method of turning over the money was usually followed.

Brindell settled several minor labor disputes in the period during which the payments were made.

The "labor insurance," Mr. Robertson said, was charged against the Curand Terminal Corporation under the "cost plus" system.

Q. Have you talked with anybody connected with the defense since you appeared here Friday? A. Yes, I talked with Matt Brindell on my way out of court. I saw him again yesterday.

Q. By appointment? A. Yes.

Q. What did he say? A. He brought me a copy of my testimony of Friday.

Q. Did he say anything? A. He asked me if I meant to stand by that testimony. I said I couldn't do anything else. Then he showed me a memorandum.

Q. Have you that memorandum with you? A. No. He didn't give it to me.

Q. What was in it? A. Some notes to remind me of occasions when Robert Brindell had advised me and aided me in labor matters.

"I saw Mr. Lintner, too," said Mr. Robertson, "last Friday when I was going out. He said my testimony had not helped very much, and he did not think I had been fair."

Mr. Lintner asked permission to suspend the testimony of Mr. Robertson so that Matt Brindell could be called. Martin Littleton, for Brindell, objected.

"Mr. Robertson," asked Mr. Littleton, "did the defendant Brindell ever by threats force you or induce you to make payments of money to him?"

"No," replied the witness.

The strike insurance proposal followed a conference, Mr. Robertson said between himself and Brindell at which Robertson agreed to write a letter pledging his firm to abide by the rules of the Building Trades Council. Then Robertson said there ought to be some way of avoiding the losses because of strikes due to quarrels between unions. Brindell suggested "strike insurance" and Mr. Robertson said his firm would be the first to take advantage of such an agreement.

A little later, he said, he sent for Brindell to talk over the prospects regarding increasing demands of labor for wages during the period of the dock construction job. They talked over plans for the dock construction and the possibility of getting a study of piling. Brindell had a suggestion on this point which was useful.

Mr. Robertson said he asked Brindell to look over the Guaranty Trust Building at Fifth Avenue and 44th Street and say whether wire lath and cement work could not be substituted for terra cotta masonry work without getting into labor difficulties. Brindell said the matter could be arranged and agreed to get wire lathers enough to put the job through by May 1 as required by the contract.

Every building in town, the witness said, was at that time held up by the bricklayers' strike. So far as the witness knew his firm was the only one able to keep up with its contract, and Brindell had made this possible.

"I told Brindell," said Robertson

## BRONX PLUMBERS, A HE-RICK GROUP, ALL HED FOR TRIAL

Originator of "Code of Practice" Has Fourth Indictment Filed Against Him.

Members of the Bronx branch of the Master Plumbers' Association, a John T. Hettrick "group," who were indicted last Friday on charges of violation of the Donnelly State anti-trust act, were arraigned to-day before Justice McAvoy in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. They pleaded not guilty, and bail was fixed at \$2,000 each, which, it was said, will be furnished by to-morrow.

Those indicted are V. P. Bernheimer, No. 1156 Hoe Avenue; Patrick Mullarkey, No. 227 Southern Boulevard; John Richmond, No. 1739 Topping Avenue; Barret W. Rod, No. 742 East 151st Street; Joseph W. Rowan and Edward Maliphant, No. 342 East 174th Street; Morris Marcus and William Barkin, No. 454 East 168th Street; Samuel Glass and Benjamin Weiss, No. 542 Brooks Avenue; Joseph Donahue and John Goetz, No. 1335 Washington Avenue; Michael and Harry Litvin, brothers, of 4175 Third Avenue; Albert E. Desch, No. 534 East 149th Street; Charles Muller, No. 1114 Garrison Avenue; Samuel Minkoff, No. 1512 Clinton Avenue; Harry Salzman, No. 3450 Third Avenue; Alfred Heydrat, No. 759 Hewitt Place; Jacob E. Muller, No. 408 East 148th Street, all of the Bronx, and Eugene Puklauer, No. 221 East 55th Street, and Patrick R. Tully, No. 137 East 36th Street, Manhattan.

In addition to the indictment of these men as individuals the companies with which they are connected were indicted as corporations.

A fourth indictment also was returned against Hettrick. Justice McAvoy allowed his present bail of \$100,000 to stand.

The indictment charges that on Dec. 1, 1919, the defendants met at the office of Hettrick and agreed to refrain from competition in plumbing supplies. It is charged they agreed to submit to Hettrick all bids exceeding \$250, and to raise the bids whenever Hettrick so requested, as part of his "code of practice."

Justice McAvoy denied a motion of counsel for 52 members of the Manhattan Master Plumbers' Association indicted a month ago on similar charges for an inspection of the Grand Jury minutes. He also denied a similar motion made in behalf of Herbert Smith, Hettrick, William J. Doran and William H. Chapman, who are under separate indictments, charging conspiracy to force plumbers to join the Hettrick organization.

The prosecution of Hettrick will be in the hands of Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, the latest addition to the Government's staff of counsel for the Lockwood Committee. The trial will be begun, it was announced to-day, as soon as the extortion case against Brindell, now on trial, is finished. Col. Stimson consented to act in the case as a public duty.

## SUPREME COURT RULES FOR INDIANS

Says They Are Wards of Nation and Bars Meat Company From Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—"Tribal Indians will be wards of the Federal Government until 'fully emancipated,'" the Supreme Court held today in a case affecting more than 25,000 acres of Omaha grazing lands.

Decrees enjoining George G. and Anna La Mott as agents for a meat company, from entering into leases with Indian owners of the lands without approval of the Secretary of the Interior were upheld.

Federal prosecutors "receded such affairs of these Indians," the Court said, "is part of the plan under which they are being conducted from a status of tribal dependence to a state of independence."

Chief Justice Taft, in a dissenting opinion, said that the Indians were wards of the Nation and that the meat company was barred from the lands.

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## U. of P. Sophomore and Dartmouth Senior He Is Accused of Shooting to Death



WM. PURDON BRINES. PHOTOS BY INTERNATIONAL.

## WOMEN EXCLUDED FROM JURY TO TRY STUDENT BRINES

What Is Doing To-day in Congress.

SENATE. Will vote on Kenyon-Kendrick Packer Bill, beginning at 1 P. M. Manufacturers Committee continues hearings on Calder Coal Bill.

Judiciary Committee considers codification of Federal laws. Military Affairs Committee considers nominations of army officers for promotions.

HOUSE. Ways and Means Committee continues hearings of agricultural tariff. Foreign Affairs Committee considers bills to authorize purchase of American embassies.

Appropriations Committee to report Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill. Elections Committee No. 2 considers Wickham-Grigby contested election case from Alaska.

State Island business men and property owners appeared before the committee of the whole Board of Estimate to-day and protested against the extension of classification railroad yards in connection with the twelve new pier development, west to a point paralleling the easterly line of Bay Street, the main business thoroughfare of Stapleton, Clifton and Tuckersville. If this plan is carried out, the delegation said it would completely wipe out Bay Street's value as a business thoroughfare, destroy millions in business holdings for which the city could never make recompense through money paid in condemnation proceedings. It also was said it would deprive three of Richmond borough's leading communities of their shopping centres.

When the Department of Docks first planned the twelve new Staten Island piers, it intended to take possession of all property between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks and the bulkhead line of the bay, to properly lay tracks and switches and direct connection between the piers and the railroad.

Instead of confining the railroad yard to the land between the R. & O. tracks and the shore, in the second plan, it was suggested that the present location of the tracks be wiped out and that they be shifted over to Bay Street. If this plan is adopted, it will mean the razing of all business buildings on the easterly side of the street.

Democrat Leader Cough of Richmond and those who own a lot of improved and unimproved land on the easterly side of Bay Street were in favor of plan No. 2, but that the residents of Tuckersville, Stapleton and Clifton as a whole were opposed to the plan.

Before taking action Mayor Hylan suggested that Chief Engineer Tuttle of the Board of Estimate and the Corporation Counsel confer and report. There will be a public hearing on both plans.

PACKER BILL VOTE SET FOR LATE TO-DAY

Poll Indicates Sentiment on Measure in Senate Is Evenly Divided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Passage of the Kenyon-Kendrick packer bill, which would exempt packers from the anti-trust laws, is expected to-day.

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## 80 MILLIONAIRES, NOW PAUPERS, LIVE IN GORGEOUS CLUB

Defeat of Gaston B. Means' Claim to King Fortune Provides Novel Poorhouse.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Eighty millionaires, or men formerly wealthy who are now penniless, are passing their last days in the most luxurious poorhouse in the world, the palatial James C. King Club of Chicago.

This is made possible to-day by Judge Jesse Baldwin deciding Gaston B. Means's claims to the \$5,000,000 estate of the late James C. King are fraudulent. The King will create the "millionaire-pauper" club and provided funds for its maintenance.

Means tried to break this will, presenting another which he claimed was genuine, but Judge Baldwin ruled it was a forgery.

Membership in the club is restricted to those who were once extremely wealthy but who were reduced to pauperism by unfortunate financial operations. Those who dissipated their millions are barred.

The club building is a palatial million-dollar structure overlooking Washington Park. The furnishings are the most luxurious the King millions could buy.

Every member of the club has a private apartment. Libraries, billiard halls, gymnasiums and writing rooms are provided for the guests.

No attendants outline the conduct of the guests. The members elect their own House Committee, which runs the club. Gold braided flunkies snap to attention at the command of the members.

Guests are spared the embarrassment of visits of the curious. Only friends of a member may visit and then only after a cross-examination at the door.

"The Colonel" who went broke as the president of a Western railroad, and whose name is withheld because he, like others there, has pride even though broke, told of life at the club.

"It's a pretty respectable place," The Colonel smiled a bit sadly. However, he did not speak of his past possessions. Members of the club do not discuss their former lives. Their past is plenty is over.

They take great pride, however, in being in the club. To them it means they once achieved greatness in financial and industrial circles, even though they went broke trying for new worlds to conquer. They are all aristocrats still.

"I only have one intimate friend in the place," said the Colonel. "The other members are all right, but one likes to choose a friend."

When dinner was served the club members sat in tuxedos gathered in the spacious dining hall where the best of food, prepared by a \$6,000-a-year chef, were served.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST SOLICITOR

James C. Payne Arrested in Cincinnati on Complaint of New York Publishers.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—James C. Payne, alleged to be from New York City, was arrested here to-day at the instance of prominent New York publishers of magazines and newspapers whom the police say charge him with collecting large sums fraudulently from prospective subscribers.

Payne, his accusers say, has operated throughout the United States, but more recently has confined his operations to the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. He denies the charge and claims that the case is one of mistaken identity. He will fight extradition. Payne is said to be quite well known in the subscription field.

Warrant Fetches Forster Where Summons Failed.

Jay W. Forster, an Albany lawyer and Supreme Grand Master of the Sons and Daughters of Washington, was arraigned in Jefferson Market court to-day on a warrant charging him with failure to obey two summonses obtained by Judge Joseph M. Miller of No. 136 Logan Street, Brooklyn, who wants an accounting of funds turned over to the organization. Several hundred members of the Sons and Daughters crowded the court. Forster pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned to Feb. 1 on bail of \$500.

Old-Time Brooklyn Priest Dead.

The Rev. Father Edward W. Dallen, who has been for 43 years a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, died yesterday at his home at No. 136 Logan Street, Brooklyn, who wants an accounting of funds turned over to the organization. Several hundred members of the Sons and Daughters crowded the court. Forster pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned to Feb. 1 on bail of \$500.

Senator Taylor Gains One Vote as Recount.

The State Senate committee on privileges and elections announced to-day that the recount of the election in the 23rd Congressional District in the Bronx, U. S. in 1918, which was held for 43 years a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, died yesterday at his home at No. 136 Logan Street, Brooklyn, who wants an accounting of funds turned over to the organization. Several hundred members of the Sons and Daughters crowded the court. Forster pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned to Feb. 1 on bail of \$500.

Recount Follows Lloyd George to France.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The importance of Ambassador Gellens's mission was indicated to-day when on arrival here from Washington he announced he will go to Paris as soon as he is able to report to President Lloyd George. The ambassador's mission is to report on the situation in Europe a month.

Koenig, of Deutschland Fame, Reported Lost.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Capt. Koenig, former commander of the German submarine Deutschland, was among the missing when the steamer, which was reported lost in a storm, was discovered by that ship in the Bay of Biscay.

Two Hundred in Eleven Planes Bombed Him Out of African Stronghold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Complete destruction of the power of "Mad Mullah," native ruler of Somaliland, Africa, and for thirty-four years a problem to British authorities, was accomplished within three weeks' time by less than 200 airmen and eleven fighting planes, according to an official report on the operation just received.

Bombed out of their strongholds, the natives were pursued and all the leaders except Mullah captured or killed.

The air expedition was sent out in 1919, but details were kept secret. It was the last of many punitive forces sent to Somaliland, where continual uprisings have involved the British in military operations at frequent intervals since 1855.

The report stated that some military action was necessary, but the Government hesitated because of the cost, estimated at \$35,000,000, of dispatching five thousand troops to re-establish order. In the emergency the air force was called upon and 32 officers and 164 men in addition to the medical detachment set out.

An advance party, masquerading as engineers in search of oil wells, landed and set up a base. Then the machines appeared and for a week Mad Mullah's stronghold in the interior was bombed and shot up while the native camel corps co-operated, holding at bay about the scene. The Mullah finally broke through this life leading south and the planes pursued for two weeks more, bombing and shooting up the fleeing natives, scattering their stock and utterly destroying the power of the rebel leader. Thus the empire for the first time in thirty-four years was left in peaceful possession of the country. Two casualties in the camel corps were the only British losses.

25 DEAD, 50 HURT; SPARKS OF CHISEL EXPLODE TANK CAR

(Continued From First Page.)

whites and twenty negroes were employed.

Because of the flames and debris it will take hours to definitely determine the number of dead and wounded and property loss. The property loss, however, is expected to run high.

L. C. Scott, Superintendent of the light and power plant, said that three hours after the explosion, badly wounded. Both are perhaps mortally injured.

A foot of lumber construction, were leveled by the force of the explosion and many of their occupants were killed or maimed.

Ten bodies, torn almost beyond recognition, were removed within a few minutes. Many of the fifty persons given treatment are seriously hurt. Others, bruised and cut, are being treated by physicians at the scene. The detonation of the explosion was heard throughout the city.

The first bodies found were of four negro men and a white. They were within a short distance of their home, but other bodies were scattered over a radius of a block or more.

Virtually no trace of the tank car was left.

While the fire was brought under control shortly after the explosion, the work of the rescue and clean-up was hampered by the fact that other nearby filled cars were in the immediate vicinity.

Early estimates placed the property damage at over \$100,000.